

## Amusements and Meetings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 1:30: Strakoske Italian Opera. "La Folia del Regimento" and "Recall." [At 8: Concert Philharmonic Society.]

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—At 1:30: "Tip Van Winkle." Joseph Jefferson. At 8: Peg Woffington. Miss F. Field.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Every afternoon at 2 and evening at 8.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—At 2 and at 8: Minstrels.

DAILY FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—At 2 and at 8: "Masks and Faces."

LYCORN THEATRE.—At 1:30 and at 8: English Opera. "The Bohemian." "Genevieve de Brabant." Miss Emily Solente.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.—At 2 and at 8: Varieties.

PARK THEATRE.—At 2 and at 8: "The Gilded Age." John T. Raymond.

SPAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS.—At 2 and at 8: Birch and Wainwright.

STEWART HALL.—At 2 and at 8: Entertainment by Macebae.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—At 1:30 and at 8: "The House of the Dead." "The House of the Dead." Dion Boucicault.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—Annual Exhibition. LEAVITT'S ART ROOMS.—Exhibition of Paintings.

## Index to Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS.—Eleventh Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

BANKING—HOUSES AND BANKERS.—Tenth Page—3d column.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—Eleventh Page—3d column.

BUSINESS NOTICES.—Sixth Page—1st column.

COAL, &c.—Tenth Page—3d column.

CORRECTION NOTICES.—Tenth Page—3d column.

COPYRIGHT NOTICES.—Tenth Page—3d column.

DANCING ACADEMIES.—Tenth Page—3d column.

DENTISTRY.—Eleventh Page—3d column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.—Tenth Page—3d column.

DRY GOODS.—Eleventh Page—3d column.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.—Tenth Page—4th, 5th, and 6th columns.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.—Tenth Page—5th and 6th columns.

FINANCIAL.—Tenth Page—3d column.

FURNITURE.—Tenth Page—3d column.

HELP WANTED, MALES.—Eleventh Page—4th column.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—Eleventh Page—2d column.

ICE CREAM.—Eleventh Page—3d column.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Tenth Page—1st and 2d columns.

LAW AND EQUITY.—Tenth Page—3d column.

LEGAL NOTICES.—Tenth Page—3d column.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS.—Eleventh Page—4th column.

LIBRERIE AND STATE MAPS.—Eleventh Page—3d column.

MARSHALLS AND DEPUTIES.—Eleventh Page—3d column.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Tenth Page—3d column.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Tenth Page—3d column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Tenth Page—3d column.

OLD CLOTHING.—Tenth Page—3d column.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Tenth Page—3d column.

REAL ESTATE FOR RENT.—Tenth Page—3d column.

RETAILERS.—Tenth Page—3d column.

SALES BY AUCTION.—Eleventh Page—3d column.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Tenth Page—3d column.

SEWING MACHINES.—Tenth Page—3d column.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—Tenth Page—3d column.

STATIONERS AND RAILROADS.—Tenth Page—3d column.

STATIONERS.—Tenth Page—3d column.

TEACHERS.—Tenth Page—3d column.

TO LET, CITY PROPERTY.—Tenth Page—3d column.

TO LET, COUNTRY PROPERTY.—Tenth Page—3d column.

WINTER RESORTS.—Eleventh Page—3d column.

## Business Notices.

WHETHER YOU TRAVEL OR STAY AT HOME, you should have a copy of "A UNIVERSAL REMEDY"—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—The great popularity of WILSON'S COMPASS and CO. LITHO AND LITHO has led some unscrupulous persons to imitate the style of their own magazine, but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Bronchial Affections, should be careful to get the genuine article. It requires no saying, the results following its use are its best recommendation, and the proprietor has ample evidence of its efficacy in the numerous testimonials which are sent to him. It is a most effective and powerful remedy, and is sold by all the leading druggists and chemists. It is sold by A. B. WILSON, Chemist, Boston.

## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$5 per annum.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$3 per annum.

Advertising Rates.—Daily Tribune, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and \$1 per line.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 30, 35, and 50 cents per line.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances.

Advertisements received at the New-York Office, 534 W. 52d st., or 308 W. 52d st., at the Harlem Office, 306 Fourth-ave., between 12th and 13th sts.; and at the Brooklyn Branch Office, 233 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p.m., at regular rates.

THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.—An office for THE TRIBUNE Advertisements and correspondence is kept in London, No. 24 Fleet-st., E. C. All English and Continental advertisements intended for insertion in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE should be sent direct to the New-York Office. Subscriptions for any period will be received at the same office, and single copies of the paper may always be had.

Address: THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 54 Fleet-st., E. C., London.

During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building, the Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Spruce-st. The Tribune Counting room is on the second floor, and is reached by the second door from Spruce-st. from the old site.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

The Republican troops are pursuing the Carlists retreating from France. An engagement at Navarre is imminent. The Carlists have invaded the Province of Barcelona. The papers demanded of Count von Arnim are reported to have been sent to him from England. He has been confined to his own residence by the police authorities. It is said that Count von Bismarck is to be Chancellor of Austria-Hungary. A town in Cuba has been captured and burned by the insurgents. A council called by the Khan of Khiva declares that the aid of Russia is necessary to preserve order in the Khanate.

The testimony in the District safe burglary case was closed and the Court adjourned until Monday, when the arguments will begin. After the adjournment Michael Hayes was arrested on the charge of perjury and committed to jail. The Public Health Association closed its session in Philadelphia. The House Committee on Appropriations met in Washington. The Louisiana Returning Board met, and a notice of a protest against the canvassing of the returns by the present Board was filed by the Conservatives. The firm of Kilham, Lord & Co., ship-builders of Boston, have asked an extension. Daniel N. Haskell, editor of *The Boston Transcript*, is dead.

The appeal from the decision of Judge Nelson denying the application for a bill of particulars in the Titton-Beecher suit was argued by Thomas G. Sherman, ex-Judge Morris, and ex-Judge Beaul. The Rev. Mr. Glendinning was cross-examined before the Jersey City Presbytery. The officers of the railroad lines claimed to be satisfied with the results of the Baltimore Railroad Conference. The Committee on Ways and Means conferred with various taxpayers in regard to the proposed system of taxation. Gold, 119½, 119½, 119½. Thermometer, 50, 50, 50.

Appointing committees on various subjects of sanitary inquiry fully closed the labors of the American Public Health Association, at Philadelphia. If these committees are faithful to their work, their reports at the next meeting will probably prove the most efficient service yet rendered to the public by the Association.

As the time approaches that was fixed by the steamship companies for the reduction of pay to stevedores, the prospect of a long-shoremen's strike increases. In the face of what must inevitably be a hard winter, and the probability of much suffering among those who cannot obtain work, there will be little sympathy with the strikers.

The "penny wise and pound foolish" policy of the City Government is fairly illustrated in the simultaneous cutting down of the salaries

of school teachers and the dismissal of the Commissioners of Accounts, who were exposing the extravagance of the various Departments. It is stopping the leak at the spigot and leaving the bung-hole open.

To the numerous contested elections that will come for settlement before the next Congress, is to be added that of the delegate from Utah. The contestant charges George Q. Cannon with violating the acts of Congress regarding polygamy and thereby rendering his election void. The question is likely to be dealt with more faithfully than it was by the present Congress.

An impression exists that an unusual amount of sickness prevails at this time in the city. Probably the belief arises from the prevalence of diphtheria, a disease which may now be almost considered epidemic among children. But it appears from a careful examination of the sanitary charts and statistics of the Board of Health that the general health of the city is not impaired or in any apparent danger.

Ritualism is still a lively topic of debate in Episcopal circles, and the skirmishes of the recent Convention seem merely to have widened the arena of dispute. Each party now claims the victory in the Convention; the one for what was done in it, the other for what it declined to do. On our fourth page will be found letters of ability, discussing this subject, written from widely different points of view.

The Centennial Board of Finance is proceeding, in accordance with the powers conferred by Congress, to issue ten millions of stock, to be taken up by popular subscription. Some of the best men in Philadelphia are in charge of this matter and we believe they will make it go. We trust the response of New-York will be no niggard one. The particulars are advertised in another column.

The Conservative friends of Count von Arnim are naturally anxious to convey the impression that his release on bail was a confession of weakness by the prosecution. Our Berlin letter shows that it took place in the regular course of judicial procedure. It is tolerably certain moreover that the Government will derive more profit from the release than the Count, for it is relieved, to a great extent, from the charge of arbitrary measures involved in the earlier stages of the case.

The trial of the issue between Mr. Beecher and Theodore Tilton is still deferred, and is likely to be again postponed when it comes up next Wednesday. The rather lively tilt between the counsel yesterday was wholly inconclusive. The proceedings are in the form of an application for a bill of particulars of what Mr. Tilton proposes to prove, but the incredulous and suspicious look upon them as legal expedients to bring about delay. At any rate, they appear a crab-like method of reaching a trial.

All things in Central Asia seem to work together for the benefit of Russia. Some time ago she was obliged to make the concession to England of promising to withdraw from Khiva as soon as the Khan had been made to feel her power. Now the hostility of the Turcomans to the Khan is such that his council has declared that the aid of Russia to maintain order is indispensable. England will probably be obliged to accommodate herself to the idea of a permanent occupation of Khiva by her great rival in the East. After that takes place we may expect the Afghanisthan Question, involving the charge of Russian intrigues against British influence.

Combining old sects under a common bond is a more hopeful undertaking than forming new ones. The sessions of the Evangelical Alliance in this city presented new reasons for hope that the union of Protestant churches in this country may be measurably accomplished, provided the basis is sufficiently broad. We chronicle to-day a movement having this object in view, which has been started in Cincinnati. The churches enrolled in this organization are designated as the "Union Christian Churches of America," and their combination is intended to be sufficiently elastic for most of the denominational creeds. The close communion Baptists cannot, of course, unite with them, but they hope to embrace the Disciples—a very numerous sub-set of that denomination—in their union.

Just when the Safe Burglary case might have been expected—at least for a day or two—to lack interest, it crops out with a fresh incident. The testimony is all in. We shall have no further expressions of opinion from the numerous townsmen of Hayes and Ziruth who believe them utterly untruthful or perfectly trustworthy; no more tales of dodging about street corners, introductions under assumed names, and unlimited greenbacks from the Secret Service fund; no more excursions to Canada and down the Bay; no more mysterious jokes by telegraph at Government expense. But we shall not lack a "sensation," for Col. Whitney has made oath that Hayes committed perjury in some part of his evidence, and on this complaint the latter has been arrested and is now in jail.

Our correspondent in Alabama sets in clear light the deplorable results in that State of negro legislation and carpet-bag rule. The late election was almost a desperate struggle against these oppressions; but close as was the contest and intense the feeling excited, there were no disturbances throughout the State except at Eufaula. Among the electioneering devices employed by the Republican leaders, the distribution of "overflow" "bacon," described by our correspondent, deserves something more than a passing comment. This bacon was appropriated by the Government for the relief of sufferers by the Mississippi overflow, last Spring; and has been kept by the politicians for distribution during election week. The food was needed before the harvest, but no elections were pending then. We have yet to hear of a meaner trick in American political history.

Some further information relative to the personnel of the City Commissions published elsewhere will explain what strong motives impel the Democratic leaders thus early to contemplate a new charter and a thorough reorganization of the Departments. We have before noticed that a Tammany Committee has already undertaken the solution of this municipal problem; the incentive to such prompt action will be clear after reading the article alluded to. It shows that practically the new Mayor will enjoy no real power; a positive party Mayor, he will fall heir to a non-partisan government conducted by men over whom he will have little control. This would not be a good arrangement for any change

if the present Administration was strong and honest; but still it will be convincing enough to satisfy a strong party bent on enjoying the advantages of success and determined on strengthening itself for future contests.

Everything which affects the grain trade of this port influences the prosperity of the city. In the present close competition a mere fraction of expense determines the channels of trade. We are sadly deficient, as compared with other cities, in facilities for transferring grain from railroads to ships. Lighters are the means by which we effect this transfer—costly and clumsy compared with elevators, but all the means we have at present. To keep the trade from going to other cities, the grain must be delivered "lighterage free." This the railroads refuse to concede on shipments of less than five cars. We have already alluded to some of the injurious consequences of this discrimination, which drives away the small shippers and breaks up the general business in grain. On our fifth page we give further details of the effect already produced upon our trade, and the failure of projects that might have prevented the injury.

## TOO MUCH ADVICE.

Since the election the President has received advice enough to last him the rest of his life, if he were inclined to take it. He is warned to look well to his steps, or he will be impeached. He is ordered to abandon his hard money attitude, or he will destroy the party. He is summoned to confirm his veto of last year as his only chance of saving himself. He is told to dismiss his Cabinet before Congress meets, or they will drag him to perdition. He is directed to change his Southern policy and drop his Southern retainers at once, and in other quarters he is adjured to stand by them more firmly than ever as the only means of saving the Republic. There is, apparently, only one point upon which there is absolute unanimity in all quarters. All the organs of public opinion, no matter what discordant notes they may give out upon other matters, blow one swelling strain in perfect harmony, the burden of which is, "Butler is the Jonah!" "Heave him overboard first, and then we can talk."

We are always glad to be able to side with the President, and we take pleasure in saying that we cordially agree with him in his reported expression of belief that in this multitude of counsels there is little or no wisdom. We do not see that the circumstances call for any active policy from the White House. We think that most people are convinced that the President has been entirely too active already. He has done entirely too much in Louisiana for instance. He has rarely given an order which was not a mistake, even when it was not a palpable violation of law. He has never taken the trouble to interfere with local politics in the different States without entirely misapprehending the situation of affairs and embroiling contending factions worse than ever. When he has undertaken to essay new departures in government, with apparently good intentions, they have resulted in failures so complete as seriously to impede the reforms they pretended to aid. In other hands his Indian policy and his Civil Service Board might have accomplished something, but his treatment of them makes one tremble at the thought of his attempting any new reforms. We praised him without reserve for his veto of the inflation bill, and still think it the most creditable act of his administration. But now Senator Conkling tells us that he had previously prepared a message approving it, and we cannot help fearing that the next time he interferes he may do the right thing first and the wrong thing last. For these reasons we cannot join in urging any vigorous policy upon the President. There is a nursery witicism which never loses its gloss, importing that Johnny is a good boy when he is asleep. We are sure that the majority of reflecting people, on the whole, like the President best when he does nothing.

We agree also with the President that he is not called upon to do anything in a hurry. There is no more danger of his impeachment than there is of his translation, as things now stand. Impeachment is the last remedy for intolerable ills, and there is not the least pretext for it now, or the least prospect of any. We do not sympathize with the suggestion that he should change his Cabinet. We should even strongly object to it if our opinion were asked. It is not the best possible Cabinet, but when we contemplate Gen. Grant and think what a Cabinet he might compose, now that he has become better acquainted, we look with deep thankfulness upon the assemblage of statesmen and soldiers that surround him on Tuesdays and Fridays. There is a general feeling of relief whenever the President appoints a man to high office who has not a dissonant name and who can sign his name to a pay-roll without rolling out his tongue. Considering everything, the Cabinet is an excellent one, and we should greatly regret to see the President attempt to reorganize it. Regarding another matter, we differ, with some reluctance, from all our contemporaries. We would not advise the President to cut loose from Gen. Butler. It would show a bad side of human nature to do so. Gen. Butler had the President's salary doubled, and so as to make the act less marked, he doubled his own salary at the same time, though he did not need it, and said so. "Help me up!" said one inebriate to another. "I can't do that, but I will lie down beside you," was the response, and he has always been considered a beautiful utterance of true friendship. Gen. Butler did more than this. He helped the President up and lay down in his place. It would not be kind or prudent to give such a shifty friend the cold shoulder. He may be very useful yet in a great many ways.

In fact, if the President were to consult us as to what he had better do, we should be inclined to advise him to do a little less of everything than he has hitherto done.

## THE PILGRIMAGE TO BALTIMORE.

The spectacle of the venerable President of the New-York Central Railroad, accompanied by the Presidents of the great Pennsylvania network and the "never is but always to be" Erie, posting off to Baltimore and Ohio to enter into a combination with them, and returning with nothing but loads of good advice, is pleasing to the public. Precisely what these Napoleons of the railroad would do if they could have their own way with Mr. Garrett we do not know, nor do we know what turn affairs will now take. We venture, however, to make a few observations on the transportation question, throwing them out as profitable subjects for stockholders and the business public in general to reflect on.

merchants by whose dealings with each other railroads are supported.

2. Those railroads which in times of activity expand their capital stock and funded debts and extend their operations on a scale which requires a traffic rapidly and incessantly increasing to yield a return, even on the capital really invested, must be prepared, like merchants who follow the same high-pressure principles, to encounter difficulties.

3. The profits of transportation have certain well-defined limits, beyond which they cannot be maintained for any length of time without destroying the industries which produce the articles transported, or turning the trade into other channels.

4. The profits being thus limited it follows that the greater the share of the profits going to "fast freight line" managers or others outside of the stockholders, the less there will be left for dividends.

5. Money to pay dividends may be borrowed, but it cannot be borrowed year after year for any great length of time.

6. Clear, full, and honest statements of accounts and traffic are desirable in order that stockholders may know whether the dividends are earned or paid out of borrowed money.

7. It is better, in the long run, to manage railroads as to secure the support of men who are averse to risks rather than that of speculators.

8. It is wiser in times like these, when agriculture, manufacturing, and many branches of trade are yielding little or no profit, for a railroad company to support the interests on whose prosperity it is itself in the long run dependent, rather than to sap their strength to pay its usual dividend.

9. When railroad managers travel from city to city in special trains at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour, stockholders should be alert.

10. Stockholders must never forget that the conditions of successful railroad management are in no respect different from those of success in any other business. Any cause which prostrates a great industry or a great mass of trade must be felt by all capital and labor. Let stockholders, therefore, be moderate in their expectations and not look for miracles.

It seems to us that more than one of the above maxims have been more faithfully adhered to by the Baltimore and Ohio Company than by its Northern rivals. The managers of that corporation appear to have been less susceptible to changes in the atmosphere of Wall Street, more devoted to the growth of the commerce of the city at the end of their road, more free from parasitical corporations, less ambitious of pomp and display, less distrustful of the action of sunlight on the pages of their ledgers, and more alive to the identity of the interests of the corporation and its freighters than either of the other great organizations represented at Baltimore on Thursday. The advice which the President of the Baltimore and Ohio bestowed so liberally upon Commodore Vanderbilt and his associates in return for the trouble they took to go and see him, seems to us to be warranted by Mr. Garrett's position and by theirs. If the stress of the times should drive the Commodore to make more such visits, he might probably learn more; and the City of New-York, which is losing to-day through his pooling arrangements just what Baltimore is gaining, would be glad to observe the process of his education.

## PRIDE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

There is Scriptural authority for saying that "Pride goeth before a fall," and we may add upon the authority of history and as one of the lessons of recent events that "pointing with pride" sometimes goeth before disaster. It is almost pitiful to witness the discomfort which in the past month has overcome the lofty spirits who have so long stood up in manly beauty before the people and "pointed with pride to the record of the past." Not long ago a Continental chain of Conventions stood facing to the rear, marching backward to the future with index fingers pointed to the past. There are not so many now. If they should all reassemble to-morrow probably not one of them would "point with pride." Alas and alas; we all do fade as the leaf. Parties, like flowers of the field, grow up, bud, blossom, and fall off; like the New-town pippin, they ripen and decay; like men, they get puffed up and bloated and mistake it for solid flesh, and some day go off with apoplexy or with gout.

It was only a year ago that the party which, according to President Grant, has just suffered a defeat "directly traceable to loose and bad legislation by the two Houses of Congress" stood up in the plenitude of its power and its confidence in the future and asserted its independence of public opinion. Only a year, and yet how long it seems since the Republican General Committee of New-York went out of its way to kick Republicans who did not vote for Gen. Grant. Only a year since they felt strong enough to administer discipline in the party by admitting no one to the party councils who did not vote for Grant in 1872. It seems much longer. It seems so long too since Mr. Matt. Carpenter asked the Republican majority in the United States Senate to vindicate him from charges which he had not the assurance to deny, and they, confident that the party was strong enough to stand it, complied; so long since the Senate cabal ostracized all Senators who were not personally agreeable to Gen. Grant; so long since Charles Sumner was deposed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Simon Cameron was put in his place; so long since Sumner was sent to the foot and Flanagan of Texas to Flanagan's Mills put at the head of the Committee on Education; since the party was thought strong enough to give Williams a Chief-Justiceship, Richardson a Judgeship of the Court of Claims, and make Boss Shepherd Governor of the District of Columbia; since Speaker Blaine supposed he could afford to give Butler a position of influence and power in the House and in the party, and the leading statesmen all believed they could differ among themselves upon the most important questions, and be all right with the people so long as they continued to "point with pride to the record of the past." All these things seem so long ago. And yet all have happened within two years, and some within less than a year.

Well, well, this appears to be a clear case of Jeshurun. The party waxed fat and kicked, and at last the people became recalcitrant. The new men, the little but venomous and persistent men, came in and kicked out their betters, and because they had the ear of the President thought they owed the party and could run the country. They not only pointed with pride, they acted with arrogance. The Slave-Drivers in their best days were never so supercilious and haughty in their manners, so intolerant and brutal in their use of power. They united the vanity of the peacock and the cunning of the snake with the cunning of

the ostrich and the sagacity of the goose. A year ago they assembled at Washington with a feeling of ownership of the Government and the country, and an idea that, do what they might, their tenure of office and power was safe. Next month we shall see them again together. It will be interesting to note the change, if there should be any, in their demeanor.

## NEW-YORK AS A MEDICAL CENTER.

Not many years ago the City of Philadelphia was justly regarded as containing within its limits the best medical colleges and the most distinguished physicians to be found in America. But for twenty years past she has little by little been losing this pre-eminence, until now it may with truth be said that the most thorough medical teaching and the most enlightened, progressive, and successful physicians and surgeons are to be found not in the city of Rush and Jackson and Chapman, but in that of Hosack and Stevens and Valentine Mott. The causes of this change are not difficult to discover—superiority in one thing naturally leads to advancement in others, and large cities, especially commercial ones, are foci of the suffering and disease upon which medical science feeds. Hospitals, both general and special, spring up on every side; clinical teaching reaches its maximum degree of efficiency, and the most distinguished medical men from all parts of the country are called to occupy the chairs in the medical colleges, or having reached prominent positions in smaller places, come where there are wider fields for the exercise of their abilities. Students, and especially medical students, are quick to perceive the places which offer them the most advantages, and for several years past, and particularly this season, they have distinctly recognized the pre-eminence of New-York as a center of medical instruction. For while Philadelphia, according to *The Medical Times* published in that city, has only about six hundred students in attendance on its two medical colleges, New-York at its three schools of medicine numbers nearly twelve hundred.

The great increase shown this Winter is due not only to the efforts of the eminent medical gentlemen whose reputations cause their lecture rooms to be crowded, or to the freedom with which the several hospitals can be visited, but to the wise policy of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in apportioning equally the clinical advantages of Bellevue Hospital among the three colleges. Although this action may have worked to the temporary disadvantage of one school, the gain to New-York has been very decided; for both the other colleges have been placed upon a more equitable and advantageous basis, and as a consequence their classes have been largely increased. As there is an obvious element of fairness in the redistribution of the medical and surgical positions of the vast Bellevue Hospital, and as the change has given such general satisfaction to the profession and the public, it is to be hoped that the principle of equality in this respect will come to be recognized as a settled policy. New-York cannot afford to give undue advantages to any one of its great medical colleges. Where all are laboring for the public good, all should be treated alike by the public authorities. Certainly no other line of action will be so conducive to the practical carrying out of the idea of making New-York the medical metropolis of the world, as it now is of the Western Continent.

But another important element in securing the exaltation of New-York to the first place among the cities of America which hold out inducements to embryo physicians is the number and variety of its medical societies. In addition to those (of which there are very many) devoted to the study of the whole science and art, there is scarcely a specialty which has not its society, composed of earnest and able laborers, and doing an amount of real valuable work which is telling daily upon the progress of medical science. Thus, there is a dermatological society for the skin and its diseases, a laryngological for the throat, a neurological for the nervous system, an ophthalmological for the eye, an otological for the ear, a pathological for the study of the morbid anatomy and physiology of disease, a medico-legal engaged in the elucidation of questions connected with medical jurisprudence, and a microscopical and an obstetrical, the objects of which are sufficiently indicated by their names.

The meetings of these societies, as well as those of the County Medical, the Academy of Medicine, and the Medical Library and Journal Association (an active and very excellent society), are open freely to all physicians and medical students who desire to attend, and thus serve very materially to increase the attractions of New-York for those who come here in the pursuit of knowledge. It is at these societies that the greatest progress is made in the investigation of those great problems connected with the mind and body of man, both in health and disease.

As regards medical journals, New-York (except in the one point of a weekly, such as those which give marked prominence to medical journalism in London and the large Continental cities, and this deficiency is, we understand, about to be supplied) compares very favorably with any other city in the world. At the close of the late war there was not a single journal devoted to medical science published in the city. Now there is *The New-York Medical Journal*, a monthly; *The Medical Record*, a semi-monthly; *The American Journal of Ophthalmology*, a quarterly; *The Psychological and Medico-Legal*, a monthly; *The Archives of Ophthalmology and Otology*, a semi-annual; *New Remedies*, a quarterly; *The American Journal of Syphilology and Dermatology*, a quarterly; *The Archives of Electrology and Neurology*, a semi-annual; *The Sanitarian*, a monthly; *The Archives of Dermatology*, a quarterly; *The American Chemist*, a monthly, and *The Medical Register*, an annual. In all, twelve medical journals, in addition to the transactions of several medical societies.

The fact that all these journals exhibit a high degree of vitality is significant of the avidity with which medical science is cultivated in this city and the eagerness with which the results are sought for by those to whom we commit the care of our bodies, and often of our minds, when we are overtaken with disease. Certainly no other profession embraces within its folds more anxious seekers after information than does the profession of medicine.

In the matter of medical text-books and monographs New-York has advanced surprisingly within the last few years. Not long ago the medical literature read and studied by physicians and students was chiefly composed of Philadelphia reprints of English books, with here and there an original treatise more or less of a compilation. Now in a great measure the current medical publications are indigenous to the city, and not only circulate widely over the whole country but are ex-

ported to Europe, and in several instances have been reprinted in England and translated into foreign languages. Indeed, we can readily call to mind twenty treatises on medical subjects by New-York physicians and surgeons of to-day which are models of literary and scientific ability, and any one of which is sufficient to make a first-class scientific reputation for its author in any part of the civilized world.

And there is no doubt that New-York medical men as a class were never held in higher estimation by the public socially and professionally than at this time. Intelligent, educated, bold to combat the causes of disease when boldness means personal danger, ready to enlighten the public upon matters of interest in regard to which correct information is often the bulwark against quackery, they are gradually losing that spirit of exclusiveness and mystery natural enough at one period of the world's history but strangely out of place at the present day. To a great extent the only medium of communication hitherto vouchsafed between medicine and the outside world has been the quack, and hence quackery has flourished. But now that eminent medical gentlemen do not deem it derogatory to their dignity to instruct the public rightly on matters about which they will get information of some kind some way or other, and distinguished medical societies are willing to allow such of their proceedings as are fit for general publication to be reported for the daily press, we are quite sure the medical profession of New-York City will advance still higher in the estimation of an enlightened public, to which we all have to look for support, and to which we all owe something of a debt. Assuredly there is no more certain means of extinguishing the quackery which feeds upon ignorance than to drive its adherents from the field with the irresistible blows of science, and no more certain means of exalting an honorable profession than for its members to strike the blow.

## PERSONAL.

Capt. Cook has been reflected unanimously by the Yale University crew for the next regatta.

Sir Arthur Helps's new work is called "Social Pressure," and has just been published in London.

Jean Ingelow will contribute a new story, "Fatale de Free," to an English magazine for 1875.

The Rev. H. H. Haweis, the musical clergyman of London, is about to publish a work on oration, entitled "The Art of the Sermon."

Dr. Joseph W. Howe, one of the surgeons of Charity Hospital, has been appointed attending surgeon to St. Francis Hospital, in Fitchburg.

Gen. J. Meredith Read, U. S. Minister to Greece, sailed from this port yesterday for Bremen, with his family, on his way back to his post.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston has been requested by the Buffalo Historical Society to deliver before it an oration on Millard Fillmore, its first President.

It having been asserted that Gen. Sherman is a Freemason, *The Boston Pilot* says he has the very best authority for saying that the General is not and never was connected with any secret society.

A correspondent says that in the otherwise decently kept churchyard around the Cathedral in Downpatrick, Ireland, the grave of St. Patrick is in a shameful state of disorder, and is unmarked by cross or slab.

Some foolish Administration editors have been consulting themselves since the election by reporting that Minut Halseid was tired of independent journalism and looking about for some party of which to make *The Commercial* the organ. This little paragraph from a late number of his paper doesn't look as if Mr. Halseid had heard the news: "It may be that *The Cincinnati Commercial* is the only 'truly independent' journal in the country, but we think we may include *The Boston Herald*, *Chicago Times*, *Springfield (Mass.) Republican*, and *The Tribune and Herald* of New-York in the list. But what if an editor, instead of being so sporting or condescending to parties, administers the truth according to his lights as forcibly as he can to the general public, and allows the parties to take care of themselves? There is no harm in that, is there?"

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Gen. Shaler arrived in this city this morning.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, member of the British Parliament, is in town.

HARTFORD, Nov. 13.—Prof. Thomas R. Fitch has announced his acceptance of the Presidency of Trinity College. The announcement was enthusiastically received by the students.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Rev. Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the American Revivalists, have arrived in this city, after a tour through Ireland, where they met with great success in conducting revivals. They will hold meetings here in Agricultural Hall.

CLEVELAND, W. T., Nov. 13.—Col. Holloway of Cincinnati, brother-in-law of Senator Morton, passed through here yesterday en route east, and reported Senator Morton at Santa Barbara, Cal., much improved in health, and that he will probably remain there all Winter if he continues to receive benefit from the California climate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Faxon are at the Ebbitt House. The latter paid a visit to the Navy Department to-day for the first time since he left that position, and received a cordial reception from those with whom he formerly officially associated. Lieut.-Col. Fred. Grant and wife are in Washington. Secretary Bristow and wife left for New-York to-night, and will return on Monday.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The Hon. George Taylor of Rochester is the latest candidate for Speaker of the Assembly. The Rochester Union suggests him.

The statement that Mr. J. E. McDonald of Indiana had surrendered to the Indians is denied by *The Indianapolis Sentinel*. The report originated in *The Indianapolis Enquirer*